

111TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 838

To provide for the appointment of United States Science Envoys.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 21, 2009

Mr. LUGAR introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred
to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To provide for the appointment of United States Science
Envoys.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. FINDINGS.**

4 Congress finds the following:

5 (1) The United States is the world's leader in
6 scientific research and discovery.

7 (2) The United States has produced more
8 Nobel Laureates than any other nation, including—

9 (A) 90 of the 192 Nobel Laureates in
10 Medicine;

1 (B) 81 of the 183 Nobel Laureates in
2 Physics;

3 (C) 43 of the 62 Nobel Laureates in Eco-
4 nomics; and

5 (D) 59 of the 153 Nobel Laureates in
6 Chemistry.

7 (3) Consistent polling and scholarly research
8 has shown that—

9 (A) the nations of the world seek a rela-
10 tionship with the United States that is based on
11 mutual respect; and

12 (B) many of these nations, even nations
13 that disagree with some aspects of United
14 States foreign policy, admire the United States
15 for its leadership in science and technology.

16 (4) Science and technology provide an external
17 reference around which nations can converge to fos-
18 ter an atmosphere of cooperation and mutual respect
19 based upon the recognition that advances in science
20 and technology are universally beneficial.

21 (5) International scientific cooperation enhances
22 relationships among participating countries by build-
23 ing trust and increasing understanding between
24 countries and cultures through the collaborative na-
25 ture of scientific dialogues.

1 (6) The United States' commitment to techno-
2 logical advances—

3 (A) displays our Nation's commitment to
4 improving lives throughout the world;

5 (B) mitigates some political controversy;
6 and

7 (C) offers other countries a tangible incen-
8 tive to cooperate with the United States to im-
9 prove the health and well-being of their citizens.

10 (7) Short-term visits from renowned and re-
11 spected American scientists can dramatically affect
12 the standing of the United States among foreign
13 countries.

14 (8) International scientific cooperation—

15 (A) produced successful engagements be-
16 tween United States and Soviet scientists
17 throughout the 1970s and 1980s; and

18 (B) assisted United States outreach efforts
19 with the People's Republic of China before offi-
20 cial diplomatic ties were fully established.

21 (9) Various nongovernmental organizations in
22 the United States have been engaged in inter-
23 national scientific cooperation programs. These orga-
24 nizations include the American Association for the
25 Advancement of Science, the Richard Lounsbery

1 Foundation, and many major United States aca-
2 demic institutions.

3 **SEC. 2. EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PRO-**
4 **GRAMS.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—Under the authority, direction,
6 and control of the President, the Secretary of State, in
7 accordance with the Mutual Educational and Cultural Ex-
8 change Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), may in-
9 crease the number of educational and cultural exchange
10 activities involving persons from scientific, medicine, re-
11 search, and academic sectors by—

- 12 (1) establishing new programs under that Act;
13 and
14 (2) expanding the coverage of existing programs
15 under that Act.

16 (b) SCIENTIFIC ENVOY.—The Secretary of State
17 shall appoint United States Science Envoys to represent
18 the commitment of the United States to collaborate with
19 other countries to promote the advancement of science and
20 technology throughout the world based on issues of com-
21 mon interest and expertise.

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